The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1871. NO. 194.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Senatorial Question.

Passage in the Senate of the Resolution Modifying the Test Oath.

A Veto of the Test Oath Repeal Bill Foreshadowed by Senator Morton.

The House Judiciary Committee and the Apportionment Bill.

Further Speculations Regarding the Fate of the Tennessee.

A Reassuring Letter from Secretary Robeson.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INCOME TAX—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The conference committee on the Senate's right to originate a bill repealing the income tax will have another meeting, after which Mr. Hooper will doubtless be ready to report that they can come to no agreement on the subject. He gave notice on Saturday that on Wednesday he should make another attempt to get the House to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up his bill to repeal the tax; but to-day the House, on motion of Mr. Bingham, suspended the rules, and agreed to take up and proceed to the consideration of the latter's bill amending the act for the enforcement of the constitutional amendments immediately after the reading of the Journal on Wednesday ...

HOMESTEAD BILL.

THE SENATORIAL CASE.

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

THE TENNESSEE.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

Passage of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission Bill in the Senate.

The Reform School Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

The Fee and Salary Question Discussed in the House.

West Park Bill—Revision of the Statutes, &c.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARKANSAS.

MICHIGAN.

NEW YORK.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE WEST.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Bookkeeper—Indian Civilization.

PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco to Have a New City Hall—Express Robbery on a Steamship—The Reign of Terror in Arizona.

MICHIGAN.

Meetings Announced—The Detroit Post Office—A Fight for the Spoils.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Telegraphic Summary.

DRY GOODS.

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These Goods are first-class, and must be closed out at once.

"Bargains" IN All kinds of Goods.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, VELVETS, CLOAKINGS, UNDERWEAR, LINENS, LACES, FINE DRESS GOODS, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

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TRUSSES.

Rupture.

REMOVAL.

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We have removed our Dry Goods business to 34 AND 36 WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN State and Wabash-av.

We cordially call the attention of friends and customers to our new place, where we shall aim to offer a large and varied stock, and at prices so low as to receive their patronage.

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FOR SALE. OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

BUSINESS CHANCES. ADVERTISING

MASONIC NOTICES. Attention Sir Knights.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. CASH INDEMNITY.

THE REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, 159 and 161 LaSalle-st.

OFFICERS. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Third Annual Statement, Jan. 1, 1871.

Capital and Surplus.

Cash Capital,	$995,000.00
Gross Surplus,	134,612.43
	$1,132,512.43
LIABILITIES—Unsettled losses,	$31,500

STATE OF ILLINOIS, AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor of Public Accounts.

DRY GOODS.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

J. B. SHAY, 112, 114, & 116 Lake-st.,

Offers the balance of this season's stock in Woollens, consisting of CASSIMERES, COATINGS, BEAVERS, ASTRACHANS, &c., &c., &c., 25 per cent under cost.

SALE COMMENCING MONDAY, February 13.

MEDFORD RUM.

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM. DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS, Only manufacturers of MEDFORD RUM, THE BEST RUM IN THE STATES.

Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

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CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON, Produce Commission Merchant

F. BREDT & CO., 173 Fulton-st., New York.

GENERAL NOTICES. ARIZONA! ARIZONA!

Stuttering and Stammering Positively Cured or no Pay.

FREE MASONRY.

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FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

New 7-30 Gold Loan OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

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LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS, 47 South Clark-st., Chicago,

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MONEY TO LOAN.

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FOR SALE. Elegant North Side Residence.

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INSURANCE.

"OLD AND SOUND"

Never Litigated a Claim!

THE MUTUAL SECURITY Insurance Company, 112 LaSalle-st.

WM. BROSS, President; BENJ. V. PAGE, Vice President; DAN. M. BOWMAR, Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Treasurer.

Rates as Low as Any Other Responsible Company.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1871. 1871!

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Radical Republican Newspaper of the West.

ITS PLATFORM: REVENUE TARIFF, CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DAILY: TRI-WEEKLY: WEEKLY:

And Larger Clubs at Same Rates.

Money by Draft, Express, Money Order, or Registered Letter, Can be Sent at Our Risk.

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

IRON AND IRON RAILS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Old Rails and Wrought Scrap Iron for Sale.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Flour.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

The Chicago Tribune.

Daily, Sunday, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly.

TRIBUNE COMPANY.

Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1871.

THE LAW OF COMMON CARRIERS.

In the Court warehouse cases the Supreme Court has laid down certain principles which overthrow the rules on which railroad companies have conducted their business in the transportation of freight. These companies have contended, because common carriers only in the manner and to the extent they had themselves set as carriers in the same way that a private individual may do what he chooses, is at common law; that a private individual may charge what he chooses, is at common law; that a private individual may charge what he chooses, is at common law; that a private individual may charge

[illegible]

Mr. McCarthy. "The protective tariff built them up to their present proportions, and enabled them to perfect their articles of manufacture while the business was an experiment. And, Eli, you say you will let shoes go on the free list, but your leather is protected."

Mr. Eli. "Let leather come in free and we can make shoes cheaper."

A long and interesting conversation [illegible] ensued; Messrs. McCarthy and Kellogg in favor of repealing the income tax, Strickland and Eli against, and Kellogg and Eli in favor of repealing the salt duty. McCarthy admitted that salt will be put on the free list, and Eli said he had little doubt the income tax would be repealed.

THE ERIE RAILWAY FRAUD.

Petition of Foreign Stockholders to the State Legislature—Repeal of the Erie Directors' Bill Asked—An Arraignment of the Present Managers of the Erie Company.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 11.

John Swann, of London, representing the interests of a large number of the English and other foreign shareholders in the Erie Railway Company, proposes to submit to the Legislature of this State, during the present session, a petition asking for the repeal of a section of the bill popularly known as the Erie Directors' bill, which authorizes the classification of the Directors, so that only one-fifth shall go out of office each year. The petition, which has been numerously signed, is as follows:

The Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

We, the undersigned, who are respectively shareholders of the Erie Railway Company to the amount stated opposite our signatures, respectfully ask your honorable body to repeal the law commonly known as the "Erie Railway Directors' classification bill," being chapter [illegible] of the Laws of 1869, passed May [illegible], 1869, entitled "An Act to amend chapter [illegible] of the Laws of [illegible], entitled 'An Act in relation to the Erie, New York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Railway Companies,'" and to provide that at the next annual election, in October of the year, the terms of office of all the Directors of the Erie Railway Company shall expire [illegible].

[illegible]

J. S. MILL.

[illegible] BANK ROBBERY.

[illegible] Responsibility of Bankers—An [illegible] Verdict in Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

Verdict Against a Liquor Seller.

The Cambridge (O.) *Times* gives the following account of a case lately tried in the Guernsey County Common Pleas Court, Mrs. Watt being plaintiff and Samuel Boyd defendant:

The plaintiff is the widow of Dr. S. W. Watt, at one time a prominent physician and surgeon, and an ex-Representative of this county, who died about the 15th of September, 1869, from the effects of intoxication. She sets forth in her petition that her husband had an extensive and lucrative practice which enabled him to provide a comfortable support for his family prior to the time of the grievances committed by the defendant. That since about the 1st of April, 1865, her husband was in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and so continued until the time of his death. That the defendant continued during all of this time to sell and deliver to him intoxicating liquors, in quantities from one pint to one quart, causing him to become a habitual drunkard, and incapable of attending to any kind of business; and that the plaintiff was therefore compelled to attend upon him, nurse him, and provide for his support, and for the support of herself and family; and the same caused his estate to be squandered and resulted in his death, and therefore the plaintiff, the widow of the deceased, has been deprived of the means of support for herself and minor child, and that she has been compelled to resort to daily labor for the same, and claimed that she has been damaged to the amount of $5,000, for which she asked judgment at the hands of the jury.

"After argument by able counsel on both sides the case was given to the jury on the charge of the court. The jury, after an absence of about thirty minutes, returned with the following verdict: 'We, the jury in this case, find for the plaintiff, and assess her damages at $2,500.'"

—A paper in Bordeaux reports, among other stories of a similar character, that a number of Bavarian soldiers had slaughtered some little French children, fried them with onions, and eaten them for dinner.

Income and other Taxes.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder.

[illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

[illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

[illegible]

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Uncle Sam "Goes for" a Violator of the Revenue Law.

James Geary, ex-Tobacconist, to Spend a Year at Joliet.

Conflict Between a Colored Man and a Restaurateur.

United States District Court.

CONSPIRATOR SENTENCED.

James Geary, for some time a manufacturer of chewing tobacco, was, yesterday, under the verdict of a jury, finding him guilty of a conspiracy to defraud the Federal Government of its taxes on manufactured tobacco, sentenced by Judge Blodgett to pay a fine of $[illegible], and to be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the State for one year. Upon the trial discrepancies amounting to a loss to the government of about $[illegible],000 were developed.

The indictment under which this sentence was passed was against four parties: Geary, the convicted prisoner; his foreman, named Hale; one Snow, a broker; and the present prosecuting officer at the Armory, Colonel Grosvenor, who was at the time of the alleged illegal act a government inspector of tobacco. Grosvenor was not tried. The co-defendants were, and they were each of them found guilty at the December term. Motion for a new trial was made in behalf of all the parties who had been tried, and argued at great length. The result was that it was overruled as to Geary, but sustained as to Hale and Snow, who now await the coming in of another jury.

In the argument for a new trial three points were made:

1. That the Court allowed the admissions of Grosvenor, one of the parties indicted, to be given in evidence.

2. That the Court refused to allow evidence of Grosvenor's good character and reputation to be given.

3. That the Court allowed testimony of witnesses as to declarations of all the parties to be given in evidence.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

THE LEE COUNTY (IOWA) BONDS.

Another alternative writ of mandamus issued to the Supervisor of Lee County, Iowa, under which they are to show cause why they do not assess and levy a tax to pay judgments rendered in favor of the holders of bonds they have so long sought to repudiate. This proceeding is at the instance of James L. Bates, of Iowa, a judgment creditor to the amount of $1,142.96.

Circuit Court.

THE COLORED QUESTION.

There is on trial before Judge Booth an action of trespass, brought by Mark R. De Mortie against [illegible]. Plaintiff, a colored man, and his wife visited the restaurant of the defendant, as customers, on the [illegible] day of July last, and [illegible]

[illegible]

Superior Court.

JUDGE GARY GETS A COURT.

Judge Gary has, at last, gotten for himself a court-room. It is not nearly completed, but, as the Judge was ousted from Judge Jameson's new room, [illegible]

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

INDICTMENTS FOUND.

The grand jury was yesterday discharged, having found 106 indictments.

The Police Courts.

BEFORE JUSTICE BANYON.

[illegible]

[illegible]

POLICE TRIALS.

Drunken and Quarrelsome Officers Arraigned Before the Commissioners.

A Policeman's Mode of Settling His Whiskey Bills.

The Charges Against Captain Miller, Sergeant Johnson, and Others.

Commissioners Brown, Sheridan and Gund compose the Board of Police, and they held their usual semi-weekly meeting on yesterday afternoon, in their rooms in the City Hall. The "lobby" was filled with applicants for vacancies, brought thither in the expectation that a number of the members of the force would be dismissed from it.

The Superintendent and his Deputy, all the Police Captains, a number of Aldermen, and others, were on hand to witness the "trouble," which began at 3 o'clock.

A "SLATE" ACCOUNT.

Policemen Phelps and Schute, of the Third Precinct, were charged with intoxication and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

[illegible]

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Captain Miller announced that he had not had any charges preferred against him in ten years, and he would present the first man who did so with a medal.

ALLEGED ABUSE OF A PRISONER.

[illegible]

The board adjourned until to-day at 2 p. m.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

ELECTRO-MOTIVE POWER.

Dawn of a New Economic Motor—Lightning to Supersede Steam—The Great Secret Probably Discovered.

From the Telegraph Journal.

If we mistake not, we are in the dawn of a new and economic motive power. We have long had an instinctive expectation of its approach. Now, by the scientific exposition of the possibility of an infinitive development of magnetic power by an apparently inadequate initial force, as argued by Mr. Highton, of England, and the apparent product of it before our senses, seemingly verifying the argument, we are strongly induced to hail magnetism as the coming worker for millions of men and for purposes innumerable. Some will smile at this. It is right they should. The idea has been discouraged by electric writers as visionary and impracticable. They have asserted the impossibility of any such economic use of material for the production of magnetic power, as could ever justify the hope of its substitution for steam. They were right so long as the battery was regarded as the source of power instead of a mere initiative, such as results now seem to prove it to be. Our theories of electro-motive force may require to be re-examined, and, perhaps, changed. The axiom that a given magnetic force is the exact product of a given consumption of zinc or chemicals must now be challenged and put to proof. We confront now the proposition that, although the electro-motive force may be in the battery, yet that the magnetic power which follows its application is capable of indefinite enlargement without increase of the initiative agent. We are brought face to face also with the fact that when a magnet is performing its maximum work, the battery which started the magnetic power is most at rest! In other words, that the magnetic power is not proportioned to the size or consumption of the elements of a battery, although dependent upon it as an *initial force*. We do not pretend to explain this problem, but we can tell what we have seen. It seems to corroborate the recent position taken by Mr. Highton, of England, and to prove that we are on the threshold of a new and wonderful series of development of an economic, safe, and efficient motive power. It may prove that our assumed data as to the power resident in our battery material has been underrated, and their productivity misunderstood. Let us now state what we have seen.

A few days ago we accompanied, on invitation, several gentlemen to the works of Mr. H. M. Payne, of Newark, N. J. On a small shelf we found a Daniels battery of four cells, the ingredients of which were the bicarbonate of potash in the porous cell, and dilute sulphuric acid, of ordinary strength in the outer vessel. It was entirely inodorous. Beneath it, firmly bolted to the floor, was an iron circular frame, of a diameter of about eighteen inches, the width of the periphery or rim being about five inches. Five apertures equi-distant were cut into the edge or face of this iron-case, three and a half inches in length and of the width of the frame. Into these were inserted the faces of five iron cores, coiled with what seemed to be No. 16 covered copper wire, standing out from the frame and firmly fastened thereto. In the interior was a wheel, on whose rim were set six additional magnets, the same as on the iron case, and so set that the faces of the magnets in their revolutions would meet each other at different yet regular periods, corresponding with the double crank device in locomotives to prevent a dead centre. By acting on the periphery, all waste of power was, of course, avoided. On the shaft which extended from the magnet-wheel there was placed a belt-wheel of the usual diameter, connecting with a wheel-shaft on the ceiling, which, in its turn, was connected by a belt with a circular saw on a bench. No power was gained by the diameter of the wheels, as they were all equivalents of each other. The wires were then connected, when, on the instant, great rapidity of motion was at once acquired, the floor of the room shaking violently with the power developed. Pieces of wood were sawn rapidly, and without apparently disturbing the rapidity or evenness of the motion. Two gentlemen, weighing 170 pounds each, endeavored to stop the motion of the wheel by the pressure of a concave brake, having a surface six inches by four, bearing on the belt wheel, but without visible effect. This rapid and effective action has been watched nine consecutive hours by investigating parties, without any perceptible decline of power and with a consumption of less than half a pound of zinc, a cost of less than half a cent per hour. The power developed was rated at two-horse, and it can be maintained for twenty-four hours without intermission at a maximum cost of ten cents. Such at least is the statement made to us by Mr. Payne, and confirmed by a well-known gentleman, who thoroughly examined it. By increase of diameter and width, or by multiplication of wheels, and the number of magnets, the power can be largely increased, so we were assured, by the same number of cells. This was proven by the fact that by the addition of wire in the ceil of sufficient length to surround another set of magnets, no diminution of power was apparent, although the action of the battery was necessarily less; then another wheel with similar power could have been added. The four cells we saw were stated as capable of maintaining the speed and power produced in our presence for sixty hours without renewal, at the cost of about a single stage fare on Broadway per day. Although we cannot pretend to explain the force thus developed, yet we noticed four elements of power, which we state as they occurred to us:

1. The direct action on the periphery, the advantage of which needs no explanation. It is as if the crank, of a locomotive, was half the diameter of the wheel, the radius of each being alike.

2. The utilization of what may be termed the return flow of a current, which, instead of requiring to be deducted from the power of an electrometer, as in ordinary computation, is utilized and added to it. This we have not room to illustrate fully; but it is a valuable agent in this motor.

3. The supposed loss of power by the action of a current through the wire of ordinary magnets, as it lays side by side in the coils, caused by the tendency to develope opposite polarity in each other, is entirely removed by inserting foil between the covered wires, which thus supplies poles on either side, and becomes an efficient insulator, preserving the complete integrity and power of the current.

4. The sharp, positive, quick action of the whole power thus applied on the answering wheel. In this there is the secret of the singular promptness of action manifest on applying the current. It is as if the whole contents of a cylinder of steam were at once flashed upon the piston-head. Indeed the power of the force so employed is largely in its sudden application. Ten pounds may thus be easily made the co-efficient of one hundred. It was suggested that the power of this motor was due to the rapid motion first obtained. This is entirely erroneous. The magnetic wheel was put in motion against a force which would have stopped a steam engine rated at double the power.

In this machine, so utterly simple as to challenge the scrutiny of the most ordinary mind, we see the dawn of a new power, capable of endless application at a minimum cost, and destitute of the usual element of danger. It occurs to us very strange that what is just being proposed as a possible status of facts by a learned divine in England, should prove the self-same theory which an American citizen has been privately and persistently developing in actual practice for years. To what it may give rise we have no prophet's ken to tell. If the premises demanded are proven to be correct, its application is infinite. We may yet see the Atlantic crossed by huge vessels, propelled without an ounce of coal, by a power the initiative of which the Captain may place beside his writing desk in his cabin, which a child can apply, and the littlest finger may stop. The begrimmed furnace-man may then come out from these lower hells and walk the deck as clean as the passenger, and the blazing fires be put out. And it may be that in the mysterious workings of the Almighty, these electric forces which are on every hand developing themselves as the life of the world, quickening the pulses from pole to pole, the cause of growth and the cardinal element of a power the limit of which is yet unknown, may be ordained to remove from man part of the curse of toil, unbending the laborer's back, and making him to stand erect as at the first.

Fresh News of Dr. Livingstone.

Sir Roderick Murchison has sent the following letter to the London *Times*:

I heartily rejoice to announce to the public that I have this morning received a letter [illegible] from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated the [illegible] December, 1870, [illegible]

[illegible]

WHAT CONSTITUTES MARRIAGE

A Naval Divorce Suit—Is a Public Ceremony Essential to the Marriage Contract?

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 11.

A divorce suit came up before Judge Barnard yesterday, in the Supreme Court, at Chambers, in which the question decided by Judge Barnard in the famous Bissell case [illegible] to live together as man and wife are legally united again [illegible] and probably will be tested in appellate courts. The case came up on a motion for alimony made by A. G. Brown on behalf of the wife, Elizabeth Brinkley, who is the plaintiff in the action. Her petition states that she was married in this city in June, 1866, to Hugh Lawson Brinkley, of Memphis, Tenn., and that he left her [illegible] and has since refused to support her. On the [illegible] she lived in West Twenty-third street when he came to the city, and, finding out her residence, he called upon her. She received his visits, as she had formerly lived in Memphis, and knew his relatives. He paid very assiduous attention to her, taking her to theatres and the opera, and she eventually reciprocated the affection which he professed to entertain for her. He wished to marry, but was afraid that his father would not be pleased with the alliance, as he wished him to marry a very wealthy lady in Alabama. After proposing that they should go to Europe and be married—to which she would not consent—he suggested that they should be married without ceremony, assuring her with apparent sincerity, and she believing him, that the solemnization before a clergyman or magistrate was not necessary to constitute a valid marriage; but that an agreement between parties to be man and wife was all that was necessary, and that a public solemnization would be very apt to come to the knowledge of his father, a circumstance which he seemed to dread above all things.

She finally consented, on the 11th of June, 1866, after much persuasion on her part, and not until she was fully convinced of the sincerity of the defendant and the truth of his statements, and it was agreed that they should be married the following Tuesday, he promising to procure and bring with him on that day a marriage ring. On Tuesday evening he came and they entered into the marriage contract, he agreeing on his part to take her as his lawful wife and she agreeing to take him as her lawful husband. After the agreement was made, she said to him, "Now, Hugh, I want you to take a solemn oath that you understand this is a marriage." He replied, "As I hope to meet my mother in Heaven I regard this agreement as a marriage." Not having bought the ring he gave her a small gold cross left him by his mother, and the next day they went to a jewelry store, where he bought a plain gold ring and put it on her finger, saying, "There, Lizzie, is the ring I promised you."

They then led a sort of nomadic life, stopping at hotels and private houses, in this city, Niagara Falls, New Orleans, Memphis, and other places, he introducing her as his wife and registering his name as Mr. Lawson (his middle name) and wife, and in one place, where he was known, registering his full name, and her as his wife. The reason always assigned for not registering his true name was the fear that his father, on whom he was dependent for support, would learn of the marriage. In February, 1867, Brinkley, Sr., came to New York, and through the agency of other persons endeavored to get her to go to Europe, offering to pay her passage, and $1,000 in gold; but requiring, as a condition, that she should sign a paper which recited that she never had been married. She refused to sign the paper, her husband, also, requesting her not to accept the offer. Mr. Brinkley, Sr., then required his son to go home with him, but a short time afterward, at her husband's request, she went to Louisville, where he joined her. Everywhere they went, he introduced her as his wife, and all the letters that he sent to her were addressed to Mrs. Hugh Lawson or Mrs. H. L. Brinkley. On the 22d of March, 1869, while they were living together in Memphis, he abandoned her, and has since refused to contribute to her support. She expresses the belief that but for the opposition of his father her husband would have received her in his home as his wife, and the petition finally states that Mr. Brinkley is worth over $1,000,000.

Mr. Brown also read numerous affidavits made by persons with whom they had boarded, all showing that they uniformly acknowledged that they were husband and wife, and an affidavit of a hotel proprietor who went to her room to order her out of his house, having heard that she was not Mrs. Brinkley's wife, states that when he told her the object of his visit she was highly indignant, slapped him in the face, and as he was descending the stairs threw a pitcher of water over him.

In reply to the mass of papers read by Mr. Brown, General Wm. H. Anthon read equally voluminous affidavits, which, if true, show an altogether different state of facts. The first was that of H. E. Jackson, an attorney residing at Memphis, Tenn., stating that a suit between the same persons was instituted on the 31st of March, 1869, in the Chancery Court of Shelby County, the plaintiff seeking a divorce; that Chancellor Morgan denied a motion for an allowance *pendente lite* in Memphis, on the ground that the evidence did not establish a marriage between the two; that the cause has not been reached upon its merits, but is still pending.

Clarence P. Hunt, in an affidavit made before a Commissioner, at Memphis, where he resides, testifies that he is 28 years old, and knows Elizabeth Brinkley or Elizabeth Charles very well; in 1864, Brinkley came to New York, and I told him that I would take him to see a lady from Memphis whom he probably knew—Lizzie Charles; soon after this I went to see Lizzie Charles, and asked permission to bring Brinkley to see her; was surprised to find that she didn't know or recollect him; however, after inquiring about him, she requested me to bring him up, which I did. I knew that at the time she was not a virtuous woman, and the understanding of Brinkley was that she was a lady of easy virtue, and he stated that his object was to have illicit relation with her. He said he was in bad health, and that his physician had advised him to take such a course. I told Lizzie at the time that I had been in New York some time, had spent about all my money, and that Brinkley had plenty of money, and that she had better take up with him. I knew that she was anxious for this introduction, and knew the object of it, and, as a consideration for my introduction, Brinkley promised to introduce me to a leading actress at one of the theatres. Brinkley and Lizzie were together from this time until I left New York in September, but the understanding was that their friends here, and since in Memphis, was that they were not man and wife. In all his conversations with me he never mentioned marriage. Brinkley is 28, while Lizzie is older, as in 1855 she received the attentions of gentlemen, and seemed to be a grown lady. She is a shrewd, smart woman, and very designing and crafty. Just before my departure from New York, in 1866, I received from her the following letter:

"CLARENCE: He tells me you leave for Memphis in the morning. Am sorry I did not see you to say good-by. It will doubtless be many years ere we meet again. As a last request, Clarence, do not mention to anyone what you know of my position. Say that I told 'I was married,' and that I have gone to Europe. You will do this for me, will you not? It is greatly my desire to keep my position from being known South, as I desire to make it my home, and I dread anything of my error reaching father. You will remember this Clarence, and for past friendship's sake be cautious.

LIZZIE L."

"In haste. Destroy this. Take my love to [illegible] and tell him to write me. I will write before going to Europe. I think I will leave in a few weeks. Write me when you reach home."

Another letter received in the latter part of 1866, is as follows:

"SATURDAY, November.

"CLARENCE: Engage a box at 'Winter Garden' for next Wednesday night. I am charmed with Hugh. Will introduce perhaps Tuesday afternoon to the actress. Will let you know with certainty Wednesday night.

L."

"In haste—Be very careful what you say to Hugh about me. As a gentleman, you are bound never to betray to any one what has passed between you and I. Ask [illegible] to swear to him that there has been no intimacy between us. I did so. Destroy this."

Several other letters are embraced in Mr. Parks' affidavit, all tending to show that they had been on very familiar terms. Several other affidavits were read by General Anthon, some of them stronger even than that of Mr. Parks.

With reference to the legal standing of the plaintiff in Court, it was argued by General Anthon that by the decision of the Chancellor, in the suit brought in Tennessee, the matter was *res adjudicata*, and his decision was bound to be respected by this Court.

Mr. Brown, in reply, argued that the decision was on an interlocutory order, and that therefore the entire matter was not *res adjudicata*.

Judge Barnard reserved his decision, and intimated that in case he decided the motion adversely to the plaintiff he would do so without prejudice to a renewal upon the discontinuing of the Tennessee suit; so that in all probability the matter will be tried here.

The [illegible] People and Princess Louise.

From the London Spectator, Jan. 28.

There is something very perplexing, and to us at least not a little irritating, in the sudden outburst of popular feeling against the marriage of the Princess Louise, an outbreak so bitter that it may yet provoke a discreditable scene in the House of Commons. In every great borough the first question asked of a representative is whether he intends to vote against the grant of a dowry to the Princess, and a reply in the negative very often evokes an unmistakable hiss. Mr. Foster, at Bradford, turned the subject with the happy shot that he could not find the Princess for marrying a Scotchman, but at Halifax Mr. Stansfeld was presented with the question, at Chelsea the members nearly lost the usual vote because they would not clear themselves upon the matter, at Brighton both members stand pledged to vote against the grant, and in every metropolitan constituency the subject is as embarrassing as the Permissive bill, or the Contagious Disease act, or any other topic upon which there is a misunderstanding between the electorate and the political classes. What in the world does it all mean? What has the clever Princess done, or what is she about to do, that she should be treated with this exceeding discourtesy? [illegible]

[illegible]

English Princes [illegible] with the Kaiser at their head, condemn the [illegible]

[illegible] allusion so derogatory to the royal caste, and declare that they will not receive the Marquis of Lorne any more than the Marquis Ripon, but the English masses certainly do not sympathize with the Hohenzollern pride. [illegible] are they in accord with the feeling of the Peers, whereas a new order of nobles introduced between them and the throne; or with the philosophic constitutionalists who feel that monarchy is weakened whenever the Brahminical sanctity of the royal caste suffers a derogation. That notion is much more widely diffused than the court is quite aware, but that is certainly not shared by the people who find these questions a representative who are half ashamed to offer a reply. If the noise had been confined to London we could have said it was a mere expression of a temporary irritation against the sovereign, of very little political or even social importance. There is no doubt that in her capital Queen Victoria has at last exhausted her long enduring popularity with the masses. They think it her Majesty's duty to live in her capital, to be the visible chief of her realm; and they resent her preference for remote wildernesses and her abhorrence of city life as a dereliction of duty. This feeling, however, is not fixed to London, and it is out of London that the opposition to the Princess' dowry is fiercest and most loud.

MINNIE DAVIS ON TRIAL.

The Case of the Young Woman who Insured Personal Property Worth $3,000 and then Set Fire to It.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 11.

Minnie Davis, whose trial for arson was commenced late on Wednesday afternoon in the Court of General Sessions, was yesterday morning resumed before Recorder Hackett. The circumstances of this remarkable case, as developed when Minnie was tried at the last term of the court, are still fresh in the public mind, and it will, therefore, be unnecessary to recapitulate them at length. It will be remembered that on that occasion she was acquitted on account of a misnomer in the indictment.

Counsel moved to have the indictment again quashed, because the name of the complainant therein appeared as Garrett in one place and Gerriantz in another. His motion was denied and exception taken.

The first witness examined Thursday was Mrs. Rachel Hayadon, of No. 54 West Twenty-ninth street, wife of the complainant, who testified that Minnie Davis, at the time of the fire, occupied rooms on the same floor as they lived; witness and her husband retired shortly before midnight of Christmas eve, and about half an hour afterwards they were aroused by an alarm of fire in the street, and on going to the parlor she found Minnie's boxes and packages on fire, and in the bedroom adjoining she found Minnie reposing in bed quietly, and she exclaimed, "Oh, I didn't mean to set your house on fire!" Witness threw a bucket of water on the flames and subdued them.

Sergeant McIlvain testified that he was called to the house by the alarm of fire, and found Minnie in bed, sobbing; she was trembling and excited; her hands were covering her face; he took down her hands and recognized her as a woman he had seen before; she exclaimed, "For God's sake, don't expose me."

Yesterday morning there was a good deal of delay, owing to the absence of the counsel for the accused. About 25 minutes past 11 he came into court and apologized for causing the delay, as he had been detained in another court. The court-room was densely crowded and all of the proceedings were closely watched by those present.

The value of the contents of Minnie's trunk and packages was proved to be not over fifty dollars.

The District Attorney put in evidence the policy of insurance for $3,000 on Minnie's property, and rested the case for the people. No witnesses were examined for the defence.

Mr. Spencer addressed the jury on behalf of his client. He opened by referring to the momentous importance of their decision to her. He did not propose to address the jury while some of them were reading the newspapers, and he would respectfully request that the gentlemen should defer it till some other time.

The foreman and another of the jury here laid aside newspapers they were glancing at, and paid attention to the remainder of the address.

Mr. Spencer prefaced his speech with a definition of the crime of arson. He maintained that, upon the evidence, they must either hold her innocent or insane; and there were circumstances clustering round the case which showed conclusively that the girl was innocent. She did not attempt to conceal anything she had done, and had made no provision for her personal safety. He said that it was no wonder articles of little value only had been found in her boxes after the fire. She was an unfortunate, and to-day she might be on the crest of the wave and to-morrow cast penniless on the strand. Her husband had disappeared only a few days before the fire. He closed by hoping that they would unite in an earnest, fervent and successful appeal that his client should leave the court room; he hoped to be seen no more there.

After the close of Mr. Spencer's address the District Attorney commenced his speech, and spoke for fully an hour. He laid the case clearly and impartially before the jury, and was listened to attentively. He claimed a verdict finding her guilty of arson in the first degree.

In the course of his eloquent speech the District Attorney said: "God Almighty knows that it is not my intention to overstate the evidence against this unfortunate woman." No sooner had these words been uttered than Minnie burst into crying. She wept loudly and piteously, and with consent of her counsel had to be removed from the court. The occurrence created a great sensation among the spectators.

A verdict of guilty was rendered.

The Recorder said in consideration of the jury he would impose only the lowest term allowed by law, which was ten years in the State's Prison.

Sophisms of the Protectionists.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The New York *Times* has, during the fall and winter, been writing up the iron and steel interests, ostensibly to show their great value and benefit to the country, but, in reality, to aid the protectionists. Their correspondent visited Pittsburgh, October 10, 1870, and, after giving a glowing picture of the furnace, the smelting and the cementing process, makes the following avowal of his free trade sentiments, which will come out of the most ardent protectionist in spite of himself. He says: "The melting is done in a Siemens furnace. The chief objection, just now, to it is the heavy royalty demanded by the patentees, amounting to $6 per ton of steel melted in it, and it can hardly be doubted that an *abatement of this royalty would lead to a more extended adoption of it.*"

He might, with equal propriety, have added that a reduction in the duties now levied upon the raw material would lead to a more extended consumption of it in its manufactured state.

Hear the Hon. John A. Griswold give in his experience "at the protectionist dinner in New York city, December 15, 1870. He admitted that protection had ruined the iron trade, which he seemed to think quite a triumph for protection. He said that "protection had increased the production to such an extent that manufacturers of that article today cannot sell their products," and offered to lease "a mill for pig iron," whatever that may be, on favorable terms.

He forgot to tell his well-fed listeners how much he had made out of that "mill" during the last eight years by the high prices resulting from protection before these artificially high prices had stimulated production beyond the country's natural wants. It would be very unkind, to say the least, if we neglected calling your readers' attention to what Mr. Greeley said the other day in his paper when reviewing the wretched state of the "carriage market" in New York city.

He says: "Unlike many other brands of manufactures, there has been no abatement in the cost of skilled labor, owing chiefly to its scarcity. Previous to the late war, we were receiving such large accessions to our industrial ranks from foreign countries that our apprentice system was abandoned, and, now that skilled workmen have ceased to come from Europe, the carriage trade finds itself deficient in the quantity of labor at command." We must confess that this is the first time that we have ever heard of any trade suffering from the want of the "skilled labor of Europe." We had supposed the philosopher of Printing House Square had been doing all he could to discourage the "skilled labor of Europe" coming to this country. He certainly has advised all young men to "go West." These are only a few of the sophisms of the protectionists.

PLOWHOLDER.

DWIGHT, Ill., Feb. 6, 1871.

Immigration Statistics—Arrivals at New York in 1870 and 1871.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 10.

The following returns were prepared for the annual meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held yesterday:

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1870.

	Citizens.	Aliens.	Total.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Number and nationality of alien passengers arrived at the port of New York in 1870, who were subject to bonds or commutation under the acts of April 11, 1849, July 11, 1851, April 13, 1853, and May 14, 1867:

Germany	[illegible]	Belgium	[illegible]
Ireland	[illegible]	Mexico	[illegible]
England	[illegible]	South America	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
Scotland	[illegible]	Central America	[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]	Nova Scotia	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]	China	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	Greece	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	Africa	[illegible]
Poland	[illegible]	Australia	[illegible]
Wales	[illegible]	Portugal	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]	Turkey	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	Japan	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]		
West Indies	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

Several of the New York papers have commented, lately, upon the decline in the volume of speculative business in stocks, gold, bonds, etc., in Wall street. For eight years, from 1861 to 1869, the speculative fever increased, and the swarm of stock and gold brokers increased with it. The membership of the New York Stock Exchange increased from 190 in 1860 to 1,060 in 1870, and in 1868-9, such was the demand for office room in Wall and Broad streets, that buildings rented for as much per annum as would have purchased the fee of the property in 1860. The speculative fever, however, seems to have culminated on that melancholy broker's day, "Black Friday," the 24th of September, 1869. [illegible]

[illegible]

trust to carry any clique movement to a great success. The stock and gold markets, therefore, ceased to be subject to so wide fluctuations as before. The [illegible]

To-day's quotations for United States bonds in London show an advance of ⅛ of 1 per cent since Saturday. [illegible]

The local money market presents no prominent features. Money is gradually working a little easier from day to day, and the banks are taking all the first-class paper offered.

There seems reason to expect a temporary stagnation in finances and trade during the next few weeks. The great bulk of the hog crop has been marketed. Money is not wanted in the country for any crop movement now, and there will soon be more here than can be profitably employed, so that bankers will feel disposed to increase their New York balance. Speculation in breadstuffs has probably culminated, and unless the flow of currency back to New York shall galvanize the stock market, the next week or two is likely to present but few prominent features.

New York exchange continues from 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks, and some of the banks still find it necessary to ship currency to New York. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Pacific, currency bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and gold coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold drafts on New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific Railroad bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific land grant bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND LAND SCRIP.

[illegible]

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following summary of the statistics of fire insurance for the past year, compiled from advance sheets of the forthcoming report of the State Insurance Department, showing the interesting comparison of the condition of the business of the New York companies in 1870, as compared with 1869:

	1870.	1869.
Number of companies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross assets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire premiums rec'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross income	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire losses paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net surplus Dec. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Risks written	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount at risk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per ct of assets to liabilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per ct of losses to premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rates of premium	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above statement, it will be seen that although the capital employed in the business of fire insurance had increased $1,650,000, the aggregate assets of the companies in 1870 exceeded those of 1869 by only $275,000; that the premium receipts were $1,200,000 less last year than the year before, and that the net surplus of the 104 companies had decreased $64,893. These differences are doubtless attributable to the decreased premium rates charged in 1870 as compared with 1869.—The average rates being 70c on the $100 last year, against 76c the year before,—and by the return of the percentage of losses to the premiums. When the statements of the companies of other States doing business in New York are reported, it will doubtless be found that the grand average of losses for the year on business in this State alone was not far from 65 per cent. The city companies have good cause for congratulation, however, in the fact that local business here has been profitable in comparison with that in Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities, where the percentage of losses by local fires has been much larger than in this city.

The following were the telegraphic quotations to Barrett & March:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Dullness is the prevailing feature in all the markets, though considerable strength in prices is shown. All business in gold was between 111¼@111⅝, closing steady at the inside figure.

Loans made from 3 to 5 per cent. Clearings, $47,000,000.

Governments steady, but closed a fraction off from highest prices to-day. [illegible]

Money easy at 4@5 per cent.

The stock market closed dull and steady, except Tennessee, which were strong and active.

Sterling, 109½.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce during the past forty-eight hours, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments during the week ending Feb. 11:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 61 cars wheat; 124 cars corn; 15 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total, 211 cars, or 95,000 bu.

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 6,783 bu wheat; 10,734 bu corn; 2,963 bu oats; 1,733 bu rye; 6,504 bu barley.

There was a rather large attendance on 'Change to-day, and a rather less active set of markets, but with a general tendency to greater firmness, except in the case of wheat. The receipts were light for Monday, and offerings of lots already in store were small. [illegible]

[illegible]

bids more numerous, but there was still very little inquiry for consumption, either Western or for export. The receipts of hogs were much less than was anticipated, and this caused some owners to hold their property off the market in anticipation of better prices, though generally the bids of buyers met with responses in every case. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $22.50@22.62½; prime mess at $22.00. Pork, seller March closed at $22.75@22.87½, and seller April at $23.25. Lard closed at 12⅞@13c cash or seller the month; 13¼c for March, and 13c for seller April. Green meats closed at 7¾@8c for shoulders; 10c for rough sides; 10¾c for short ribs; 10½c for short clear, and 12¼@12½c for hams. [illegible]

[illegible]

Flour was in exceedingly light demand today, owing to less encouraging intelligence from New York, and the decline in wheat here. Prices, however, were nominally unchanged, with sales of white winter extras at $6.00, spring extras at $5.50@5.87½, and buckwheat flour at $4.00. Transactions were as follows: White Winter Extras—50 brls "Golden Star" at $6.00; 200 brls brand given on private terms. Spring Extras—100 brls not named, at $5.87½; 200 brls do at $5.56; 100 brls brand given on p. t. Buckwheat Flour—20 brls "Kilbourne City" at $4.00. Total, 670 brls.

Wheat was less active, and averaged about 1c lower, owing to an easier feeling in flour reported from Liverpool, and a corresponding dull feeling in New York, which was quoted inactive during the greater part of the day. This brought out several short sellers, and produced a corresponding disinclination to buy, so that the aggregate of sales was less than on Saturday. The market on the Open Board ranged at $1.24@1.24⅞c for seller the last half of February. On 'Change it opened at $1.24⅞, declined to $1.23, and closed at $1.23¼. Seller March ranged 1c above the last half, closing at $1.24⅞. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, was a shade below the last half, closing at $1.23@1.23¼. No. 1 spring closed at $1.23½; No. 3 at $1.15@1.16; and Rejected at $1.05@1.05½. [illegible]

Corn was in moderately active demand and ½c higher under news of an advance of 3d per qr in Liverpool, and a corresponding improvement of 1@2c in New York. There was a fair inquiry for No. 2, both in cash and options, but the demand was greatest for no grade, which was wanted both for local use and for shipment. On the Open Board new No. 2 was very quiet at 51@51¼c. On 'Change it opened easier, owing to full receipts, improved to 51½c, declined to 51c, and closed steady at the inside. Seller March sold at 51¾@52c; seller April at 53¼@53½c; seller May at 56¼@56c, and seller June at 59½c. [illegible]

Oats were firm at ½c advance, being quoted strong in New York, while the receipts were light here, and the offerings small. The market opened at 47⅛c, improved to 48⅛c, and closed at 48@48⅛c. Seller April sold at 49@49⅛c. [illegible]

Rye was quiet, but again ½c better. The demand is not large, but it has been slightly in excess of the supply for some time past: hence a rising market. [illegible]

Barley was in somewhat better demand, but for cash lots, there being no inquiry for options—seller March was offered at 83c, with no buyers. [illegible]

The following is the official report of inward grain inspection in this city during the past week:

[illegible]

The demand for groceries continues of a moderate character, but for sugars we note a still further decline of ⅛c on all grades. Syrups, teas, coffees, and the side goods were unchanged. There are now features to note in connection with the market for dry goods. The volume of business transacted was small, yet jobbers remain firm in their views at about former prices. The stocks are not heavy. In boots and shoes a fair trade transpired, the prices obtained being the same as on the closing days of last week. Drugs and chemicals continue in fair inquiry, and a firm feeling pervades the market. The attendance of buyers upon the market for fish was fair, and no important change was noted. Prices ruled steady and unchanged. Nails, metals, and iron sold to a fair extent at Saturday's quotations. Salt was firm under an active demand, at $2.03 for Saginaw and Onondaga grades. Seeds were active, with sales of timothy at $5.00@5.90; clover at $6.40@6.50; Hungarian at $1.00, and millet at 90c. There was a fair inquiry for lard oil, and extra was strong at the advance noted at the close of last week. Linseed was firm with an upward tendency. Carbon, whale, and sperm were quiet and steady. Hides were in fairly active request to supply the wants of local and Eastern tanners, and a firm feeling prevailed. Prairie hay, pressed, was firm at 50c@$1.00 per ton advance. Other descriptions were without quotable change. The demand, though mainly on local account, was large. Bagging ruled quiet, with prices unchanged, save for Lewistons, which were quoted at 1c off. There was an active demand for coal—hard varieties were firm, as previously quoted. Walnut Hill and Hocking Valley were $1.00 per ton lower. The cattle market was steady and unchanged. Live hogs were in active demand and firm. Sales were at $7.00@7.95.

The *Alta California* of the 6th, referring to the wheat crop prospects of that State, says:

"There are probably 50,000 tons in this State to be sold yet of the present crop, and that growing exceeds by far the promise of any previous year. The recent rains will give a new impulse to the growth of wheat, of which the reports from all sections are of the best."

The following is clipped from the New York *Produce Exchange Circular*:

[illegible]

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the list of freight of the "Edinburgh"—the experimental boat sent out from that city to open up trade with the Red River region. The experiment was a success—300 tons of freight and twenty-one passengers.

The following are the officers of the Albany (N. Y.) Board of Trade for the ensuing year: [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

At the Afternoon Board No. 2 spring wheat was dull, and prices ruled lower, the market closing weak at $1.22½ for cash or seller last half of February, and $1.23⅞ for seller March. The corn market was quiet, No. 2 closing steady at 50¾c for seller last half of February, and 51c for seller next month. Other grains were lifeless. Provisions sold to the extent of 250 brls mess pork, seller March, at $22.87½, and 500 tcs lard, seller April, at 13c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

BEEF CATTLE—Received since Saturday, [illegible] head. [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

HOGS—There was more activity in the hog trade to-day than noted for some time past, and a better, firmer feeling obtained. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

BUTTER—The demand was fair to-day, both to supply local wants and for shipment, and although in low grades there was more or less doing, there was no quotable change in prices. [illegible]

BAGGING—With the single exception of Lewistons, which were marked down 1c, we have no changes to note. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton firm at [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Cotton active at [illegible]

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—Cotton irregular at [illegible]

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary, [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

123 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Dr. Bossett,

[illegible]

The Bridal Chamber.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Instructions to the Board of Health to Abate a Nuisance.

Passage of a Pound Ordinance for the North Division.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

The German Opera Troupe commenced its second week last evening with the performance of the "Huguenots," and in nearly every respect gave the finest representation of opera ever seen here, and, we regret to say, to a small house. [illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Under the Gaslight" is on the bills at McVicker's, and will remain underlined until Miss Western appears.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

Boucicault's latest work, "Jezebel; or, The Dead Reckoning," was given, for the first time in this country, last evening, at the Museum. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

[illegible]

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Court House Bills.

The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court. [illegible]

A Swindler Exposed.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

A gasoline lamp exploded at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 45 Purple street, and about $100 damage was done to the building and its contents. [illegible]

The City Tax Sale.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

[illegible]

MASONRY.

Third Annual Festival and Banquet of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.

The Crusaders are not all dead yet—at least the spirit of chivalry has not utterly departed from this shopkeeping world. [illegible]

The Floor Committee was composed of the following Knights:

E. Sir A. M. Bennett.
Sir John H. Witbeck.
Sir John Whitley.
Sir E. H. Plummer.
Sir Henry J. Millman.
Sir Thomas Hutchings.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The following were among the arrivals at the principal hotels on yesterday:

[illegible]

THE RETIRING TEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1871. ONE OF THE TEN.

Church Benefit.

[illegible]

Beef and Pork for the French.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Meeting of the French Constituent Assembly.

Three Hundred Deputies Present.

Members of the Government of the Defence Tender Their Resignations.

Preparations for the German Triumphal Entry into Paris.

An Early Peace Looked Upon as a Certainty.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13—5 p. m.—Official returns from the Department of the North show that the Monarchical candidates polled 185,000 and the Republicans 47,000 votes.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—The result of the elections in twenty departments is still awaited by the government. [illegible]

LONDON, Feb. 13.—M. Tachard has been elected to the Assembly from the Department of Haut-Rhin.

THE ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—At a preparatory sitting of the French National Assembly to-day, about 300 Deputies were present. [illegible]

AN EARLY PEACE CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin, telegraphs the evening edition of that paper, that it is confidently expected at headquarters that peace will shortly be concluded. [illegible]

THE ENTRY INTO PARIS.

[illegible]

DETAILS OF THE CAPITULATION.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The steamship Cuba sailed from Liverpool Saturday. She had on board Earl De Grey, Lord Tenterden, Montague Bernard, and Viscount Goderic, of the joint high commission for the settlement of the fishery question and Alabama and other claims of the United States against Great Britain. [illegible]

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—An overflow of the Danube has inundated the suburbs of Vienna, particularly Leopoldstadt and Rossar.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—The flood in the Danube has subsided, but there is still danger of another rise in the river and further destruction of property.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.—It is reported that demonstrations in favor of the Pope are in preparation in various parts of Europe.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.—The Italian Parliament has declared that the libraries and galleries of the Vatican be national property. The measure was objected to by the minority.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 12.—Marquis DeAvila has not yet succeeded in forming a Cabinet.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A controversy has arisen between Turkey and Greece respecting the mode in which the Greek troops have pursued the brigands over the frontier into Turkish territory. [illegible]

INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A telegram from Bombay says the steamer General Outram, from Cochin, bound to Bombay, foundered in a cyclone in the Indian Ocean, and fifty-three lives were lost.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Laymen's Institute at Salem.

[illegible]

CANADA.

Proposition for the Encouragement of Immigration—American Fishing Schooner Released.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Progress of Legislation—Looking to the Gold—Candidates for Supreme Judge—Meeting of State Horticultural Society.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Destructive Fire at Princeton—Loss, $25,000—Particulars of Losses and Insurance.

[illegible]

Fearful Accident in a LaSalle Coal Mine—A Miner Falls a Distance of 350 Feet.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Another Victim of Poor Whiskey—Perjury Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 13.—John M. Myers, aged 20 years, was found dead this morning in the west end of the city, supposed to have been intoxicated. [illegible]

The New Hamburg Disaster.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

THE ORLEANIST PRINCES AND THE WAR.

The Expulsion of the Prince De Joinville.

London (Jan. 30) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The history of the relations of the Princes of Orleans with the Government of National Defence will not be the most uninteresting chapter, nor the least painful, of the history of the war. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

HUNDREDS

Turned Away.

DENSELY PACKED

FROM PIT TO DOME.

Ladies Delighted!!

ROARS of LAUGHTER

UNEQUALED SUCCESS

OF THE

ABBOTT PANTOMIME

HANKY PANKY.

UNSWORTH AND EUGENE.

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

GRIFFIN, RICE, MULLIGAN, BRANDISI, BASQUIN, and QUADRUPLE COMPANY.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL

TO BE GIVEN TO THE

'Little Church Round the Corner,'

Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 16, at 2:30,

Under the direction of

Jos. F. Wheelock, J. W. Blaisdell, John W. Jennings, and Owen Fawcett.

Treasurer.........G. W. GARRISON

The Opera House has been kindly tendered by Mr. ALBERT CROSBY.

[illegible]

MUTTON TRIAL.

[illegible]

MARRIED LIFE.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

THE MEMBERS OF

KORMENDY'S GYMNASIUM

WILL GIVE A GRAND

Gymnastic Exhibition,

On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF

THE NEW GERMAN OPERA.

This Evening, Tuesday, Feb. 14,

TROVATORE.

Mad. LOUISE LICHTMAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15,

WILLIAM TELL.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Feb. 16, last night but two,

MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 18.

KATE FIELD.

DICKENS;

AUTHOR, ACTOR, MAN.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS. [illegible]

[illegible]

GLOBE THEATRE.

On Desplaines, between Washington and Madison-sts.

D. R. ALLEN.........Manager.

ANOTHER SPLENDID ATTRACTION.

MISS KATE FISHER,

appearing in her celebrated character of

Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of the Desert,

introducing her renowned horse, WONDER.

Wednesday and Saturday, Matinee, 2:30.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

BIERSTADT'S "EMERALD POOL,"

Beard's "Dancing Bears,"

And a large and choice collection of Pictures by HOME and Foreign Artists.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.........Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

JEZEBEL, or The Dead Reckoning.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Night of Augustin Daly's Great Sensation Play,

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

[illegible]

LUCILLE WESTERN will shortly appear.

FARWELL HALL Y. M. C. A.

The concluding lectures of the

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Prof. W. C. Richards.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Will offer on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 9½ a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

Including a fine line of Children's Spring Style Goods from Manufacturers. Also

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

BY ALFRED DAY & CO.

[illegible]

BY FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

[illegible]

On Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

[illegible]

On Thursday, Feb 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

[illegible]

BLACK WALNUT FIXTURES,

FOR A

Merchant Tailor, or Others,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

Buildings 151 & 153 State-st.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$20,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD [illegible]

$45,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY [illegible]

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Passage of the Gulf of Mexico Steamship Subsidy Bill in the Senate.

Lengthy Debate on the West Point Expulsion Resolution.

Secretary Boutwell Explains His Policy Regarding the Treasury Gold Balance.

Speculations as to the Prospects of the Pacific Railroad Schemes.

Bill Prepared Providing for the Organization of the Indian Territory.

[illegible]